

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and East Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern**.

For latest exchange rates to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Said, Port-Tewfik, Suez, Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,295]

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905.

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS
FROM
ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, AND SUZ.
TO
NAPLES, MARSEILLES,
GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON,
BREITENBURG, HAMBURG, BREMEN,
HAMBURG, AMERICA
EASTERN ASIA, AUSTRALIA ETC.
For particulars see Advertisement below.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that parties can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were a regular one. The "Peninsular and Oriental" can be seen at the Office of the Company's Agents.

The through steamers for Alexandria, Suez, Port-Said, and Port-Tewfik, will leave for the arrival of the 11 A.M. train from Cairo, every Tuesday for the present. A steam train will meet the train to Suez, Port-Said, and Port-Tewfik.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamers leave Port Said directly for the Indian Mail, arriving at Suez, Port-Said, and Port-Tewfik, every Tuesday for the present. A steam train will meet the train to Suez, Port-Said, and Port-Tewfik.

The combined Suez and special train fare has been reduced to £22.5.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Suez, Port-Said, and Port-Tewfik.

During the Monsoon season the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Thursday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.45 p.m. on Saturday.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, PORT SAID.
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, PORT SAID.
P. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt. SUZ. 31-12-05

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE EAST.

Calling at Aden, Colombo, and Madras, and thence to India, Australia, and the East.

OUTWARD—S.S. *Memphis* (Suez) 16/9/05. S.S. *Umita* 16/9/05. September 19.

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Co.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the
Luxurious First Class Steamer *Victoria*, PURITAN, A. MANTON.
Regular weekly departure to the SECOND CATABAT in the S.S. *INDIANA*.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, SUDAN, AND THE NILE VALLEY.
FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARQUES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.
Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the
"Nile Steamer & Hotel Co."

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

SOHLSEWITZ will leave ALEXANDRIA at 4 p.m. September 20, October 11 & 25 etc.

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT SAID:

HOMER: Pr. S. Friedrich 18/9/05. Pr. S. Friedrich 18/9/05. Pr. S. Friedrich 18/9/05.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

Orient-Express Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO LONDON.

S.S. *Orion* will leave Suez about Sept. 18. S.S. *Orion* will leave Suez about Sept. 18.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

BOOKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO THROUGH TO PORTS IN INDIA, EUROPE & AMERICA.

First class passenger steamers, sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

Deutsche Levante-Linie.

Mail and Passenger Service to the East.

Regular three-weekly service from Hamburg to Alexandria, Suez, Port-Said, and Port-Tewfik.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TROUVENET, etc. and NARROWAY. Departure from Suez.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

OUTWARDS TO ADEN, LONDON, AND THE EAST.

Regular three-weekly service from Hamburg to Alexandria, Suez, Port-Said, and Port-Tewfik.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

PART BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

EXPRESS STEAMERS LEAVE ALEXANDRIA EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M. FOR PIREUS, SMYRNA, MYTILINI, and CONSTANTINOPLE.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

Messageries Maritimes

Sailing from Alexandria in September, 1905.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

The Moss S. S. Company, Ltd.

For Liverpool sailing at 10 A.M. (Suez) 16/9/05. S.S. *Umita* 16/9/05. S.S. *Umita* 16/9/05.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

PRINCE LINE.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m. arrive at Trieste, Tuesday a.m. in time for express to Paris, London, Naples, Rome, Arrival Trieste Wednesday morning connecting with Vienna Express (Trieste-Vienna through carriage).

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

CUNARD LINE.

Alexandria to New-York and Boston via the Continent and Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

ELLERMAN LINES, LIMITED.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1838. Capital £1,000,000.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

The Ellerman Lines Limited.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

P. HENDERSON & CO'S LINE.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT & EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

THOS. COOK & SON.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

THOS. COOK & SON.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

THOS. COOK & SON.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

THOS. COOK & SON.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

THOS. COOK & SON.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

THOS. COOK & SON.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

CONTRADICTORY TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND AS MEDIATOR.

LONDON, September 15.

It is stated that the negotiations between Sweden and Norway are proceeding steadily, and that England is playing an important if unostentatious part, though it is not of the nature of arbitration. Dr. Nansen, as the representative of Norway, at present unofficial, and the Swedish Minister are in close communication with each other at the Foreign Office. (Router)

LONDON, September 15.

Norwegian correspondents at Karlstad declare that mobilisation orders are expected at any moment. (Router)

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

CURIOUS BEHAVIOUR OF CREW.

LONDON, September 15.

Much speculation has been aroused by the circumstances of the wreck of the British S.S. John Grafton on the Finnish coast. She was fully laden with arms and ammunition. The Custom officers who boarded the wreck were obliged to retreat by the crew, who threatened to shoot them. Eventually the crew disappeared, and their whereabouts remains a mystery. It is stated that the captain of the John Grafton was a brother of Schumann, the assassin of General Bobrikoff, on the 16th June, 1904. Rumours have reached Paris that the Finns are preparing disagreeable surprises for Russia. (Router)

ARMISTICE IN MANCHURIA.

SIGNED FOR TWO MONTHS.

TOKIO, September 15.

A two months' armistice in Manchuria has been signed. It will take effect from the 16th instant. It establishes a neutral zone of 4 kilometres wide. The naval Commissioners will meet at Vladivostok in order to arrange the sea zone. (Router)

AFTER THE WAR.

HARBIN, September 15.

General Orenovki has returned to the Russian headquarters. (Router)

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AT TIFLIS.

TIFLIS, September 15.

The revolutionary party has issued a proclamation in favor of a general rising. (R.)

THE CALABRIAN CATASTROPHE.

ROME, September 15.

The Kaiser has sent a donation of 10,000 francs for the victims of the Calabrian earthquake. (Havas)

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

BUDAPEST, September 15.

The Chamber has adjourned until October 30. (Havas)

BELFAST ELECTION.

LONDON, September 15.

Sir Daniel Dixon, Unionist, 4,440, Mr. Walker, Labour, 3,966. This election was to replace Sir James Hailet, deceased. (Router)

DONCASTER CUP.

LONDON, September 15.

1. Bachelor's Buton; 2. Mark Time; 3. Admiral Breeze. (Router)

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be given on the occasion of the small dance at San Stefano Casino to-night:

Consommé double glacé
Filet de Turbot à la Cardinal
Pommes nature en serviettes
Sole de Beaugue Richelieu
Roe de foie gras en belle vue
Légume à l'Egyptienne
Cailles de chassé rôties sur canapés
Salade de saison
Bonne friture
Gâteau Breton
Fruits Doux

The following is the programme of to-morrow's Bragale concert:

Furianthe—Overtures—Weber.
Casse-Noisette—Jre Symphonie miniature tirée du Ballet—Tchaikovsky.

Dances: Macabre—Saint-Saëns
Les Komati des Vogel gedigen—Fantaisie humoristique sur un air populaire, arrangé d'après le style des différents Maîtres anciens et modernes: Thème 1, Bach 3, Haydn 9, Mozart 4, Stravinsky 5, Verdi 6, Gounod 7, Wagner 8, Beethoven 9, Mendelssohn 10, Schumann 11, Brahms 12, Meyerbeer 13, Marche Militaire—R. Ochs.

The following is the programme of the afternoon concert given by the Greek Philharmonic Band:

Marche—Moukhamad Ali—De Mari
Finale et Danse—Fme acte Aida—Verdi
Valse—Finale de diamante—Waldteufel
Overture—La Grande Duchesse—Offenbach
Fantaisie—Faut—Gounod
Marche—Ginla—De Mari
Furianthe—Klavis—Hymne Helles

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE PLAQUE.—Yesterday's bulletin reports one admission to hospital at Alexandria, a native woman of Gheit el Anab.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Darb el Ahmar district of Cairo during tomorrow night and at dawn of the 18th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

AN ANARCHIST HUNTED.—The secret police are in search of an anarchist, who is said to be a friend of the notorious Blandini (expelled from Egypt a few weeks ago) and to be now in Upper Egypt.

TICKET COLLECTOR INJURED.—The ticket collector of a tram passing near the Attarin Caracol, was struck by a carriage, while standing on the step of the tram, and sustained severe injuries.

A CART ACCIDENT.—A native, named Mohamed Saleh Said Ahmed, 28 years of age, was run down by a cart yesterday in the Rue de Ramleh, and received injuries that will necessitate fifteen days medical treatment.

SUEZ CANAL.—7 vessels passed through the Canal on the 13th inst., 5 of which of which were British, 1 German, 1 Norwegian. The day's receipts were frs. 238,562.03, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 3,700,701.90.

THE BRINDISI MAIL will be made up at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 8.30 a.m. on Monday for ordinary correspondence. Registered letters must be handed in not later than 9 p.m. on Sunday and insured articles, money orders, and parcels by noon on that day.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—The farewell concert which was given by the vocalists of the San Stefano Casino on Thursday evening, attracted a large number of people, and every item of the programme was warmly and deservedly applauded. Mlle Cantoni, M. Gregorio, and M. Giovannelli left for Italy yesterday. The Bracale orchestra will give their usual concert to-morrow morning, and in the afternoon a concert will be given by the Greek Philharmonic Society.

EXAMINATION FOR ULEMASHIPS.—The Grand Ulema of Alexandria, Sheikh Mohamed Shaker informs us that the total number of candidates for the recent examination for Ulemaships reached 500. The results of the examination were most satisfactory, the percentage of successful candidates being very high. The Grand Ulema gives great credit to the Sheikhs and candidates for the result. H.H. the Khedive kindly ordered the Wakfs Administration to open a credit of L.E. 1,000 for the purchase of books for the 300 successful candidates, and the prize giving which took place on Thursday was largely attended.

THE IBRAHIMIEH CASINO.—The variety entertainment which is at present being provided at the Crown Casino, Ibrahimieh, is distinctly good. The programme includes the ever popular Mlle Marie Fleur, whilst the Colibris and Mlle Yvonne Maly are also still at this music-hall. For Monday the debut of M. Gaspard and Mlle Nèva, duettists, is announced and, to judge from accounts in the newspapers from the various towns almost all over the world which they have visited, these artists should prove a great attraction. Their repertoire includes both French and English songs.

THE CALABRIAN EARTHQUAKE.—The benefit performance which is to be given on Monday at the Alhambra theatre promises to be a great success, and the tickets are being sold in great numbers. A benefit performance will also be given on Friday evening at the Ezbekieh theatre by the Gardet company, when Chemineau will be represented, and the programme will also include songs by Mlle Symiane Val and M. Roland. A "soirée de gala" will be held at the Egyptian Theatre, Cairo, this evening, for the relief of the sufferers. The manager of the variety theatre, known as "Giardino di Varietà" places his theatre, with lights and serving staff, at the disposal of any association, charity society, or special committee formed, who may wish to give a benefit performance on behalf of the Calabrian victims, and who hold the authorisation of the Italian consulate. We are informed that it would be advisable for intending purchasers of tickets for the Alhambra performance to buy at once, as there are but few seats left.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H.H. Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel, and Prince Omar Pasha Tounoun returned from their visit to the Fayoum Agricultural Exhibition to Alexandria yesterday.

Harari Pasha is expected to return from Europe on the 25th inst.

Skandar Pasha Fahmy left Cairo yesterday for Ras-el-Bar.

Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G. left San Stefano yesterday for Cairo.

Mr. H. W. Tite, Manager of the International Sleeping and Restaurant Car Company in Egypt, arrived at Alexandria on a visit of inspection last night.

THE SUCRERIES SITUATION.

ACCOUNT PRESENTED AT NOON TO-DAY.

(By Telephone).

Shortly after noon to-day the Hon. A. J. Davey, accompanied by his lawyers, filed the accounts of the Société des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte at the Mixed Tribunals. The figures showed that the profit and loss account of the company showed a loss of L.E. 213,000 for the ten months ending September 1.

To this statement is appended a rider stating that should the company be made liable for the bills accepted in its name by one of its directors, the loss will be increased by L.E. 910,000, provided that the liquidation Henri Say should not furnish the sum in accordance with the agreement.

Another point mentioned in the rider is that the Sucreries company holds bills accepted by Say to the amount of about L.E. 800,000. These bills are not dated, and their value is at present uncertain.

A GREAT EXPLORER DEAD.

PARIS, September 15.

The explorer Count De Brazza has died. (R)

DAKAR, September 15.

M. Savorgnan de Brazza has died. (Havas)

M. Savorgnan de Brazza was born of Italian parents at Rome in 1852. He became a naturalised Frenchman in 1874, entered the French marine, and in 1875 obtained a subvention from the French Government to explore the Upper Ogowe or Gaboon River. He ascended the river to a point 688 kilometres from the sea, advanced to the east and discovered the source of the Alima. Prevented by the hostility of the natives from moving further eastward he struck north, discovered the Licona river and finally made his way back in a state of destitution to the Gaboon. On returning to Europe he heard of Stanley's descent and discovery of the Upper Congo, and, realising the importance of his own discovery of the Ogowe-Licona route to the Congo above its rapids, set out in 1879 and founded two stations, Franceville and Brazzaville on the Congo. In 1880 he concluded a treaty with King Makoko by which that ruler placed his kingdom under French protection, and after further important explorations and discoveries returned in 1882 to Europe.

In 1886 de Brazza was appointed High Commissioner to the French Government in West Africa, organised the colony of French Congo, and launched steamers on the Congo and the Ogowe. Invalided home, he returned to the Congo in 1890, and remained as High Commissioner with direct authority over the Gaboon district till 1897. His great knowledge of, and popularity with, the natives caused him to be sent out to Africa very recently to enquire into certain scandals in which European officials were implicated. There are few more distinguished names in the history of African exploration.

THE LATE S. FELICE.

The late Mr. S. Felice, whose funeral will take place at 5 p.m. on Monday, was for 25 years Messrs. Carver's representative at Zagazig, where he was high in the esteem of all the European residents. For many years past Mr. Felice acted as British Vice-Consul for Zagazig and Ismailia and displayed both care and intelligence in the manner in which he fulfilled his duties. His loss will be deeply felt at Zagazig and his many friends will hear of his death with deep regret.

Madame Salvatore Felice, the parents and relations, invite their friends and acquaintances to attend the funeral rites of the late Signor Salvatore Felice, Vice-Consul at Zagazig, who died at Vienna on the 2nd inst. The funeral procession will leave St. Catherine's Church on Monday next at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No other intimation will be given, and all are begged to consider the present as an invitation to attend. 26429-2-2

VITALITY STATISTICS.

The latest returns of the Statistical Department in Cairo show that the births registered during the week ending last Saturday, were 448, including 11 of European parentage, and the following week they numbered 418, of which 11 also were of the latter category. For the two weeks under review the deaths were 489, of which 9 were of persons of European nationality, and 426, of these 16 being Europeans. During the same weekly periods the total number of births at Alexandria were 306, including 34 children of European parentage, and 246, of which 12 were of the latter category. The death numbered 240 for the first week, of which total 16 were Europeans; and 238 in the second week, including 14 of latter. The ratio of deaths per thousand among the native portion of the inhabitants of both cities is, we remark, more than double that of the European community.

A. S. C.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

SEPTEMBER SUMMER MEETING.

The Selling Race not having filled, entries will be left open until 4 p.m. on Friday next September 22.

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

THE CHATHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Port Said, Friday.

Confirming my telegram of to-day I may mention that I learn that several gentlemen, including Messieurs Tillier and Conillat and also Mr. Nobell, the well known expert and manufacturer of high explosives, together with one or two members of the council of the Suez Canal administrators, are to arrive here on Wednesday, when they, in collaboration with the Army experts already called, will go thoroughly into this matter. The position of affairs at present is decidedly unsatisfactory. Ships pass the Chatham (which is now completely submerged with the exception of funnel and mast) at undoubtedly grave risk; every precaution possible seems to have been taken in the matter of having tugs and other material on the spot to aid vessels which pass her, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the least slip, which might and in the passing vessel colliding with the Chatham, would probably mean the explosion of the latter and consequent great damage to both ships.

I heard that the spontaneous explosion of the vessel, which I believe might easily occur owing to the chemical action of salt water on the detonators which form part of the cargo, has been thought seriously of and every preparation has been made for the event of such a disaster taking place. The fresh water canal has been barred at intervals with bags of sand and a special watch is being set in the locality.

It is rumoured that Mr. Nobell has an idea by which the power of the explosives on board this unfortunate ship may be rendered harmless. Let us hope it is so, for under no matter what condition the vessel lays the gravest anxiety will be felt by all in the vicinity until something very radical is proposed and carried through successfully. Port Said, which lies only nine miles from the scene of the wreck, would, in the event of an explosion, suffer very considerably. Water, which is brought here by a canal on the maritime canal west bank, would undoubtedly soon fail; railway and all other communication except via the lake would be completely cut off and it would, I imagine, mean at least two or three weeks of very hard work before a ship could pass the spot with safety—which would mean an accumulation of probably 150 vessels each side of kilometre 9 in the period mentioned. The arrival of the commission is anxiously awaited, for though the town itself would hardly suffer, directly, that is to say, the effects of the actual shock would probably not do any damage beyond breaking a few panes of glass, considerable anxiety will be felt till such a source of danger is removed.

Two dredgers are however at work widening the channel on the west side of the wreck which entails stopping all traffic to-day and perhaps to-morrow, but which will greatly help in removing the present danger to passing ships. Since the fire, no ships appear to have been allowed to pass the spot at night, in fact all seems to have been done that could have been in such a difficult and dangerous position.

(By Telegraph).

Saturday 10.15 a.m.

Canal traffic during the day has been resumed this morning with intervals for dredging. No vessels are allowed to pass through after dark.

ACCIDENT TO THE CYPRUS MAIL.

The Cyprus mail boat which arrived here soon after noon on Wednesday instead of, as is usual at daylight, reports a serious breakdown in her machinery which will mean a delay of some time. She may be expected to leave for the island to-morrow, early, but it is uncertain. There is no doubt, that it is fully time these vessels were replaced by something stronger, faster and more suitable.

OBITUARY.

The Messageries Maritimes S.S. Portugal which arrived here late last evening brought from Marseilles the remains of the late M. A. Meuri who was the nephew of one of the richest Greeks in Egypt. This gentleman, who was ailing for some years with a form of pulmonary disease by no means unknown in the district, was going through a course of baths at Marienbad and elsewhere, when he died suddenly. The remains were enclosed in the usual lead coffin and were transported across Austria and France to Marseilles. The funeral ceremony is to be held at the Orthodox church at 4 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Tuscan Prince left Manchester on Thursday with passengers and general cargo, and is due to arrive at Alexandria on or about October 1.

The S.S. Austrian of the Papeyanni line left Tangier on the 14th inst., and is due at Alexandria, with passengers and mails on the 21st inst.

The Khedivial express mail steamship El Kahira will leave Alexandria at 4 p.m. on Wednesday next for Piræus, Smyrna, Mitylene and Constantinople.

The S.S. Belgavia left Alexandria for Smyrna yesterday in ballast.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company's S.S. Korniloff will leave Alexandria on Tuesday next for Odessa, and will touch at Port Said, Jaffa, Beyruth, Tripoli, Chio, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, and Constantinople, in correspondence with the same company's mail boats of the Black Sea service.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

ERRATUM.

To THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir—I beg to call your attention to the erroneous quotation given of the shares of the Egyptian Trust and Investment, Ltd. in your editions of the 14th and 15th inst. under the rubric of London Stock Exchange, Friday, September 8th.

Amongst the different nomenclatures of shares, etc., you quote the Egyptian Trust and Investment Ltd. at 1/8 discount. I must ask you to rectify this error in the columns of your paper at once, as it has already caused us no end of serious inconvenience and complaints. More especially as the quotations in London on Friday the 8th Sept. for the shares of the Egyptian Trust and Investment Ltd. were 9/16 premium.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that the shares of company have never been below par either in London or elsewhere, and I feel certain that you will take an immediate opportunity of rectifying the mistake.

Thanking you in advance, I remain, Sir, etc.
DE KUSHEL, General Manager
THE EGYPTIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT, LTD.
Alexandria, September 16.

THE POLICE AND ACCIDENTS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—Knowing your readiness to place your valuable paper at the service of suffering humanity, may I call your attention to a subject on which you have many times expressed your opinion; namely, regarding the delay in providing immediate medical attention in cases of serious accidents. A case in point occurred to-day. At a certain cotton press in Minet el Bassal, a native employed in jumping cotton in the boxes prior to pressing, was not quick enough in extricating himself from the box, and had his leg broken and foot severely injured. The accident occurred at about 11 a.m., and the sufferer was not removed to hospital until 1 p.m. The whole of this time was taken by the police authorities in going through the usual formula, viz. taking the process verbal. No doctor was summoned, or at any rate appeared on the scene during the whole time. Comment is needless.—I am, Sir, etc.

A LOVER OF HUMANITY.

SAN STEFANO HOTEL.

To THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—The situation of the Casino, San Stefano, is so excellent, and the managing staff so courteous and obliging, that I shall not be misunderstood if I attempt to point out some few defects, important or trifling, which mar the pleasure of so many visitors.

The place is a focus of noise: we live, practically speaking, in a megaphone, through which sounds, for the most part disagreeable, are projected both day and night.

One is awake sometimes by the airy badinage of the native servant (who imagines somehow that the closing of a thin door renders him inaudible), conversing with his raucous mates. After breakfast—a well arranged meal—the real trouble of the day begins: the children, with their nurses begin to arrive: and the horrible monotonous chant of the paper-seller begins: "Sheepheian Gasett," "Far Dalexandree."

The nurses, often the parents, have not the smallest idea of keeping their charges reasonably quiet: here a scion of Themistocles blows a shrill tin trumpet, there the young hope of oppressed Armenia teats upon an empty biscuit tin. Crescit opus: the din grows apace: swelled by effendis in lemon coloured button boots, sipping syrups and loudly jesting, until, about 1 p.m., the assembly seems to ooze away, and luncheon is upon us.

This, although too long a meal, is, in its way excellent. Some day, perhaps, the management will invest in toast racks (at present the toast comes in like a hot poultice in a napkin), and salt-cellars that hold salt, and salt spoons (metal not bone) that will do something. "After luncheon rest, a while"—not here; there is no rest for the weary: a few babies begin to yell: the electric fittings are put up, or taken down: the floor is repaired: waiters push forward each chair (heaven knows why) noisily and push it back again.

The sun gets lower, and the shouting more desperate: the near East, having taken its exercise for the day (a drive from Ramleh to the Casino) is upon us. The near East, very much dressed, and with pale pathetic daughters, rolls in, talks, laughs, and drinks beer with even increasing fervour, until about 7.30 p.m., heedless of the orchestra, the sea, the world's news, heedless of everything except the rest of the near East that watches it closely but uneasily, while livers give in, and figures—give out.—I am, Sir, etc. S.

ARISTON AERATED WATERS

Guaranteed Distilled.

ALEXANDRIA

CAIRO

CARLTON HOTEL.

RAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

PATRONISED BY THE STATE.

Full Pension from P.E. 40 a day. Visitors from Cairo admitted to Hotel-Club.

M. A. GUILIN, Proprietor.

SPORT AND PLAY.

FOOTBALL.

SERGTS. v. CORPLS. R. INNISKILLINGS.

Teams representing the above opened the football season at Kasr-el-Nil with a challenge match, and about 1500 spectators were present when the teams lined out in the following order:—

Sergts. Goal, Thompson; backs, Behan, and Doody; halves, Crothers, Walker, and Grace; forwards, Guerin, Mowbray, Packer, Power, and McAuley.

Corpls. Goal, Dolan; backs, Grilly, and O'Neill; halves, Leitch, Millar, and McLoughlin; forwards, Russell, Montgomery, Collins, Aitken, and Rafferty.

The Corporals won the spin of the coin, and decided to defend the Museum goal. Packer set the ball going, but a foul checked their progress, and the next few minutes saw Behan and Doody busily engaged, Doody doing excellent work. The teams had scarcely yet got settled down, and the play was rather wild, but the Sergeants were the first to find their footing. Mowbray essayed a lovely shot, which Dolan neatly negotiated, and cleared his charge for some time, as Millar got the ball at his toe, and after dodging through the backs, sent in a stinger to Thompson, who cleared in his old style, but Collins getting the ball on the rebound sent in an unanswerable grounder to Thompson, who had no chance of saving, thus making the first score for the Corporals. The Sergeants resumed strongly, and a run by McAuley looked promising but O'Neill intercepted, causing a foul. This, however, proved of no advantage. Aitken missed badly with none save Thompson to challenge and eventually Russell volleyed to the wrong side. The Sergeants then assumed the aggressive, and gained a corner; Guerin centred nicely but Leitch cleared amidst great applause. With the Corporals leading the game became most exciting. The Sergeants redoubled their efforts, and fine efforts by Guerin, Mowbray, and Packer, were put forth to draw level, but all of no avail, as O'Neill and Grilly were in fine form and repelled all attacks. Play at this stage became very exciting, Rafferty getting on a fine run sent in a stinger, which Thompson saved at the expense of a corner, which, however, did not pay as Doody cleared in fine style. Good play on the part of the Corporals' forwards caused the Sergeants' defence some anxiety, but Thompson was very safe, and cleared some difficult shots from Rafferty, Collins, and Montgomery. Play now took a turn, and the Sergeants were the aggressors. Mowbray and Guerin did some good work and McAuley got away on a fine run, and dodging Grilly had an open goal before him but to the astonishment of the spectators, he tripped and fell, and Dolan rushing out cleared his goal. The game at this stage became fast and furious; but no further scoring took place, half-time arriving with the Corporals leading.

Half-time score:—Corporals 1 Goal. Sergeants Nil.

In the second half the Sergeants early invaded, Mowbray being responsible for a nice piece of work. A shot went up from the spectators, when Guerin shot, and the ball landed in the net, but it was the portion of the net outside the post, and their joy was short-lived. The Sergeants were playing a determined game and Dolan was called upon to save time after time, which he did in magnificent style. A splendid long shot by Walker just topped the bar, and from the kick-off Rafferty broke away, but Crothers, who was playing a nice steady game, came to the rescue. High kicking was indulged in by the backs on both sides, and as a result play suffered. A fine bout of close passing between McAuley and Power ended in a shot by McAuley which grazed the upright. Packer made several attempts to get through, but was too closely watched. O'Neill gave away a corner to save his goal, and Dolan was again prominent with a fine save. The Corporals' forwards, by a magnificent combined run, carried play into the Sergeants' goal, Behan clearing with a ponderous kick. Grace created considerable amusement by his defensive tactics and the way in which he feinted. Both teams at this stage appeared to be fairly done, the want of training being apparent in many cases. Play slowed down, nothing of note occurring for a considerable time, till a nice spell of clever forward play by the Sergeants livened up matters. Referee Walsh appeared to be very strong on the off-side rule, some of his decisions, however, not meeting with the entire approval of the spectators. With the Sergeants playing finely there was every prospect of an exciting finish. Packer gave Dolan a hot one to save, he saved once, and running out to clear again he was beaten by Power, thus drawing the score level amidst great applause. After the kick-off both sides put forth great efforts to secure the winning goal, and for a time the Sergeants held the upper hand. The Corporals then forced matters, but Russell failed to score from a good opening. Toward the close the players showed signs of fatigue, and the end of a stubbornly contested game arrived without any additional score. Result:—

Sergeants... .. 1 Goal
Corporals... .. 1 Goal

The Corporals are highly pleased at the splendid manner in which the Sergeants entertained them after the match. They were treated to an ample supply of beer, minerals, etc., which goes a long way to show the good feeling that prevails between the senior and junior N.C.O.'s of the Battalion.

CRICKET.

A. C. C. 2nd ROYAL BERKS.

An account of the cricket match which was played yesterday between the Alexandria Cricket Club and the 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment, when the Club was "at home" in honor of the Battalion, will appear on Monday.

THE ATROCITIES ON THE CONGO.

A REPLY TO SIR ALBERT ROLLIT

Mr. E. D. Morel, the hon. secretary of the Congo Reform Association, has issued a communication, in which he says:

"On the evening of September 5 Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., Knight, Commander of the Order of Leopold, &c., speaking at a banquet given at Lige to the Association of the Congo, said: 'I am glad to see that the Congo Reform Association is reported by Reuters Agency to have said:—

"I will know that it has been said that the Congo was the scene of atrocities, but I assure you that the larger proportion of the British nation consider these reports a calumny."

Reuters's telegram accretes the fact that the speeches which followed the statement "was led by the British Minister" (Sir Constantine Phipps).

In this connection the hon. secretary of the Congo Reform Association calls attention to the following official statements—viz.,

1. The resolution voted unanimously by the House of Commons on May 30, 1903:

"Resolved, that the Government of the Congo Free State having, at its inception, guaranteed to the Powers that its native subjects should be governed with humanity and that no trading monopoly or privilege should be permitted within its dominions, this House requests H. M. Government to confer with the other Powers, signatories of the Berlin General Act, by virtue of which the Congo Free State exists, in order that measures may be adopted to abate the evils prevalent in that State."

2. Extract from the British Note to the Powers, August 8, 1903:

"There is a feeling of grave suspicion, widely prevalent among the people of this country, in regard to the condition of affairs in the Congo State, and there is a deep conviction that the many charges brought against the State's administration must be founded upon a basis of truth."

3. Extract from Lord Lansdowne's Memorandum to Sir Constantine Phipps, February 11, 1904:

"The descriptions given in the report (General Casement's) of the manner in which the administration is carried on, and the methods by which the revenue is collected in the districts visited by Mr. Casement, constitute a grave indictment."

4. Extract from the speech of the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, June 9, 1904:

"Mr. Casement's report has been quoted at length, and hon. members have referred to cases of atrocities reported by missionaries and traders; but I do not think that it is necessary to go into the evidence of Mr. Casement or others in order to substantiate the specific allegations which we have made. We have only to look at the actual findings of the Courts in the Congo State itself. We, the United States, first, and the European Governments, subsequently, recognised the existence in the Congo Basin of a Government possessed of a national status, that recognition was accorded not to the Congo State, but to an association professing an international character, and proclaiming before the world as the object of its being, not the accumulation of rubber at an infinite cost of human life and suffering, but the protection and civilisation of the natives of Africa."

5. Extract from the letter of Lord Lansdowne to the hon. secretary of the Congo Reform Association, August 31, 1905:

"Instructions have been sent to his Majesty's Minister at Brussels to communicate to the Congo Government the summary of recent outrages annexed to your letter. Mr. Morel continues: 'A single comment seems necessary, followed by a single question. If the accuracy of Reuters's statement is disputed, Sir Albert Rollit has stated—and the accredited representative of Great Britain to Belgium has applauded the statement—that the larger proportion of the Congo people consider that the House of Commons and the British Government have, in this matter, been guilty of propagating a calumny. Such being the case, what claim has Sir Albert Rollit to voice the greater proportion of the British people, and on what grounds does Sir Constantine Phipps continue to represent Great Britain in Belgium?'"

THE COTTON MARKET.

KRAELEY AND CURSINGHAM'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Liverpool, September 7. There has been only a moderate business in Egyptian Cotton this week, without change in quotations. The better qualities of Metafila are scarce, but those below Polly Good Fair are plentiful, and difficult to sell.

In Futures only a small business has been done, and the following are the latest values:—

Sep. 7.88 Nov. 7.94 Jan. 7.12

Oct. 7.29 Dec. 7.18 Feb. 7.11 Mar. 7.10

AMERICAN FUTURES.—The Market this week has been fairly active, and although there have been frequent unimportant fluctuations, the tendency has been downward, and to-day's closing values are 81 @ 35 point below those of last Thursday. The decline is chiefly due to improved weather conditions, free offerings from the South, absence of speculation, and a more favorable Bureau Report than had been anticipated. At the present moment the general sentiment is decidedly pessimistic, and a further considerable fall in values in the course of the next few weeks is freely predicted. It is, in our opinion, largely a question of time, should the conditions continue favorable, crop estimates will undoubtedly be raised, the South will offer cotton freely, and what speculation there may be, will be on the "Bull" side. At the same time the Market will be unusually sensitive to any unfavorable news, and at the lower range of prices "Bull" can be easily worked. We still think that the Market will remain for some time liable to frequent sharp fluctuations.

The following are the latest quotations:—

Sep. 5.21 Dec. 5.38 Apr. 5.65

Sep. Oct. 5.21 Jan. 5.60 Mar. 5.65

Nov. 5.28 Dec. 5.38 Jan. 5.65 Apr. 5.65

May 5.65 Jun. 5.65 Jul. 5.65 Aug. 5.65

LONDON COMMERCIAL REPORT

September 8.

GUM ANIMI.—At auction to-day the large supply of 245 packages: Zanabiar was offered, which met a good demand, particularly for the better grades, which brought very full rates. Weak sorts went off slowly, and in many instances, were cheaper. 122 packages found buyers, comprising good bold strong pale and amber at 14 1/2 to 16 1/4, small and medium ditto a little inferior at 13 1/2. Red sorts, medium to hold at 7 1/2 to 10 1/4, ditto part weak at 6 1/2 to 8 1/4. Weak sorts, small to hold, 4 1/2 to 6 1/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, weak glassy part small at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Siftings, fair pale boldish at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bean and Pea fair to good strong at 8 1/2 to 9 1/4, fair mostly strong at 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bold weak

T. A. SPARTALI & CO.

Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets.
ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.
LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.
CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.
Great Choice of Rich Designs.
MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, EST. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON
Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.
25366—31-1-906

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

THE SULTAN CLIMBS DOWN.

"TIMES."

We are glad to learn that, after not a little pressure, the Sultan of Morocco has given full satisfaction to France in the affair of the Algerian Bu Mzian. He would have gained nothing by any further attempt to refuse it. The information we have published has made it plain that the French Government was perfectly prepared to take all legitimate measures of coercion, if they were still needed to bring the Sultan to reason. Those measures would have shown the Moors unmistakably which is the Power that has predominant interests in Morocco, and is also best able to protect them. Abdul Aziz, however, has yielded just in time. We may assume from his surrender that he realises it was quite in France's power to compel him, and that, in view of the precarious state of his authority throughout the Sherifian Empire, he has thought it wiser not to risk an open humiliation. Both in form and in substance he now satisfies the French demands.

All European Powers concerned in Morocco are indebted to France for taking prompt action, because they all had an interest at stake. If the Sultan's unwarranted claim over Bu Mzian had passed unchallenged, he would probably have been emboldened to attack the rights of the Mohammedan subjects of other Powers. The prestige of Europe as a whole, and the safety not merely of native but of white subjects of other Governments residing in Morocco, would certainly have been compromised by acquiescence on the part of France.

"STANDARD."

We congratulate the French Government on the coolness and steadiness with which they have carried the business through. It is to be hoped that this success will be followed by a friendly adjustment of the remaining differences of opinion between Paris and Berlin. The mission of Dr. von Rosen, who has just arrived in the French capital, shows that Germany has no longer any desire to make a quarrel over Morocco. It is already difficult to realise the nervousness which was aroused in Europe only a few weeks ago, by the Kaiser's visit to Tangier. Probably he did not understand, in the first instance, how much mischief he might have caused if he had persisted in the policy of ostentatious interference between France and the Sultan. A very brief study of Moroccan affairs has convinced him that all Europeans must to some extent stand and work together.

"GLOBE."

The Sultan only stood out against the wishes of France so long as he perceived that he could play off the jealousy of one nation against the other; but the whole system under which Europeans live in the Mohammedan dominions would become impossible were each petty ruler in Africa or Asia able to count successfully on the want of union among the Great Powers. The Cabinet at Berlin, in fact, were placed in a false position: every step they took towards assisting the Sultan of Morocco seemed an act against the general policy of civilisation. But it would be idle to deny that there are still elements of danger in the situation: it has yet to be decided where the Conference meets, and there are many grave questions to come before it which will no doubt give rise to disputes and differences of opinion.

"EVENING STANDARD."

The Sultan of Morocco has thought better of it. We believed he would. At the eleventh hour he has saved M. St. René Taillandier the trouble and expense of an unnecessary journey home by giving to France complete satisfaction for her wrongs. This is the Oriental way to bargain with extreme deliberation until the customer shows signs of exhausted patience, and then to come quickly to terms. In this case the satisfaction is complete. Not only has the required apology been given and the required indemnity "presented," but the Sherifian Government will deem it its duty to see that similar breaches of treaties and customs shall not recur. The Moroccan Government had too exalted an idea of what might be gained by playing off one Power against another. It has now learned, let us hope, that the European nations are not yet so jealous as to take sides when the safety of their subjects in an alien land is at stake.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The Sultan had, as we pointed out, put himself so clumsily in the wrong that German influence could not support him, and was probably exerted to bring him to reason. It is to be hoped that no further complication will precede or impede the International Conference on Moroccan affairs. The arrival in Paris yesterday of Dr. Rosen, Germany's new Minister to Morocco, shows that the German Government is at last expediting the arrangements. French opinion seems uniformly favorable to the appointment of Dr. Rosen, who is thought reliable and levelheaded; and it will be very glad to see the last of Herr von Tattenbach, which takes place should weaken or qualify

the head of the present German Mission in Fez, to whom so many diplomatic alarms and excursions have been due.

"TEMPS."

The "Temps" observes that the official document announcing the apology and reparation given by the Moroccan Government consecrates the complete success of the legitimate claims made by France. The Bu Mzian incident, which had nothing to do with the Franco-German negotiations, is, therefore, disposed of. Its prolongation would not have compromised those negotiations, from which it was essentially distinct. Its settlement will nevertheless have a favorable influence on the serenity of the negotiations. "We said yesterday that the time had come for Germany to manifest more good humour and cordiality towards France, if she wished public opinion in our country not to entertain certain doubts as to her intentions. Prince Radolin and Dr. Rosen . . . ought to call the attention of the Imperial Government to this point. As a matter of fact, the details which remain to be cleared up are chiefly among those in which Germany can prove to us her desire to consider our rights."

"SIECLE."

The "Siecle" and the "Matin" express the opinion that the same firmness should have been shown in an earlier crisis, in which case they consider an equally satisfactory issue would have been secured.

RIOTING IN TOKIO.

"TELEGRAPH."

Tokio is under martial law; peace is being celebrated by bloodshed and riot. The telegrams which we publish this morning, giving a vivid narrative of the grave disorders that have broken out in the Japanese capital will be read in England with genuine amazement and regret. The marvellous self-restraint of the Japanese throughout the war had led us to expect better things of Tokio than this. They had provided the Western world with the spectacle of a people acting together in perfect unity, animated by a single purpose, and quickened by a splendid, burning patriotism. Their obedience to authority was wonderful, not alone in reply to the call for men, and in the extension of the age for military service, but in such matters as the extreme reticence of the military and naval chiefs, and the keeping by an entire nation of secrets which might have benefited the enemy. The Government had only to speak and their word was law. Never did there seem to be a people at once so patient and so brave, with almost superhuman qualities of self-restraint. The events of the last two or three days must inevitably bring them down to mere human proportions again. There is alloy even in the fine gold of Japan.

"DAILY NEWS."

After all, the patriotism of Japan, which almost amounts to a religion, has now to face a strain which is quite as exacting as that of the battlefield. To this day Great Britain is burdened with the debt which was accumulated during our struggle with France, a hundred years ago. Japan has to shoulder the same knapsack. From the military and naval standpoint, she is secure, but she lacks what Lord Rosebery called "the moneybags," which must always be the real foundation of every line of defence. Her credit stands high, but she will need it all if she is to obtain the capital required for her national needs and commercial expansion. Her position is, in fact, like that of the United States a generation ago, when outside capital had to be called in to meet a huge war liability and to develop industries.

"CHRONICLE."

Japan is a wonderful country, but it cannot be so uniquely favored as to contain no turbulent Jingoos. While the life and death struggle was in progress, there was no scope for their activity in the streets; the whole nation was bent upon prosecuting the war, and even in the hours of victory there was no noisy exuberance. But now that the war has not been continued to the bitter end, the day of the Jingoos has come, and they have gone down into the streets to shout and stamp and fume. Such seems to have been the originating source of the disturbance. It was aggravated by the action of the police in refusing access to a public park. We may think of the affair as a sort of mixture of a political meeting against the Government, of a shouting Jingo demonstration, and of a Trafalgar-square or Hyde Park riot. There is a touch that will come home to Londoners, too, in one of the incidents. When the Guards appeared on the scene, "the crowd received them good naturedly." So long as this good nature is shown in a popular disturbance, things are not so serious as they seem. It would be unfair, however, to attribute all the discontent which the peace has caused in Japan to unreasonable Jingoism.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

Tokio is not the only city with a mob, and it looks as if the mob had determined to exploit the agitation against the peace terms—an agitation which up to a point seems to have been orderly and legitimate, however regrettable and embarrassing to the Japanese Government. (The danger, of course, is lest anything which takes place should weaken or qualify

the good opinion which Japan has earned for herself, as the result of her valour, efficiency, and patriotic conduct during the war. She has been engaged in justifying herself to the nations, she has gone far to rebuke those critics who declared that her becoming a great Eastern Power could only be a danger to civilisation as we conceive it in the West. The war gives her no greater asset than the good opinion she has fairly won for herself as the result of her skill and correctness.

The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," Tokio.
How can the Government retain its dignity in the presence of such rioting. The committee which organised the meeting have a good standing in society, and are not irresponsible agitators. The police exceeded their authority with a result derogatory to the honor and dignity of Tokio. Popular indignation has been set on fire, and the police are finally unable to keep order. If the conditions continue, the contagion may spread, and innocent people and their property be damaged.

"HOCHI SHIMBUN."

The "Hochi Shimbun" deploras such scenes in the capital of a victorious country. It says that Tokio have been converted into a St. Petersburg, and urges the Emperor to refuse to ratify the Peace Treaty.

The "Jiji Shimpō" says that such a deplorable phenomenon in the city where the Emperor resides, is highly significant.

SCANDINAVIAN CRISIS.

The "Aftonbladet," one of the leading Swedish journals, in an article urging, as a necessity of permanent peace between Sweden and Norway, that the fortresses on the frontier between the two countries should be demolished, says: Up to the present Sweden has shown herself willing to concede to Norway's wishes by self-denyingly sacrificing points of considerable importance. To that confederate, who has broken the bonds of union, Sweden has offered her services in the work of settling the unhappy dispute. Thereby Sweden demands merely one sine qua non, and one which exclusively contemplates good. This one condition is: take away the bayonet directed towards us. The people of Sweden only desire peace, and this is threatened at the frontier by the fortresses there existing. As a practical step towards safety, and in order to obtain peace in this direction, the Swedish Riksdag unanimously demands the removal of these hostile works.

By demolishing the frontier forts Norway no doubt makes a sacrifice, but the advantage she gains is double. In the first place she obtains the confidence of the neighbouring people, and their reliance on her upright and peaceful intentions regarding the future. Further, she will be entitled to the respect of the whole world for the sobriety and wisdom she has shown. Herein lies the ideal and profoundly moral interpretation of the question.

Disarming the forts is not enough. War—nay, the danger of war—breaks every compact. Then the forts may suddenly be rearmad, and thus we shall find ourselves in the same position as of old. Only demolition of the forts can be regarded as a definite solution. This done, no new controversies on this question can arise. Let it, once again, be clearly and emphatically declared that the erasing of the fortifications is a Scandinavian demand in order to secure Scandinavian peace.

May the barriers constructed by the hand of discord fall, and may the Swedish and Norwegian peoples, in peaceful pursuit, thrive and live on either side of the ruins.

A CHILL IN THE KIDNEYS.

LEADS TO YEARS OF KIDNEY SUFFERING—

STAB-LIKE PAINS IN THE BACK, DIZZINESS, BLURRED SIGHT, URINARY TROUBLES, ETC.

46, Madden's Buildings, Cork, Ireland.

Ten years ago I caught a bad chill in the kidneys, through getting drenched in a storm. For three months after, I was so ill that I couldn't do a stroke of work. I was nearly paralysed with the awful pains across my back, and in my loins. The secretions from the kidneys were highly-colored and unnatural; I lost my appetite, and the sight was blurred at times. I also had had attacks of dizziness, and if I attempted to turn, the stab-like pains in my back were beyond description. How to lie in my bed I did not know, for the grinding pains in my back gave me no peace or rest. I always felt tired and fagged out, and in later years I became wasted away to a mere shadow.

Eight months or so ago I began using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and finding them doing me good, I kept on with them. Within four weeks I was as strong and well as I had ever been, and there's been no return of my illness from that day to this. I gladly give my consent to your publishing these facts, and I would conclude by wishing every sufferer the success I have had with your medicine.

(Signed) PATRICK AHERN.

Backache is really kidney-ache. It isn't the back itself that aches, but the kidneys, which lie just beneath the small of the back. When the back is weak and lame—when it "cricks" if you turn or stoop sharply—when it burns, or spoils your sleep—give your kidneys help at once in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and see how quickly your back will grow strong and well, and how your general health will improve.

Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 18 per box or P.T. 70 per dozen. Can be bought at the general depot: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, No. 8 Rue Stamboul.

SUFFERED MANY YEARS. WITH A COMPLICATION OF FEMALE DISEASES.

Two Robust Women Who Owe Their Restored Health and Usefulness to Pe-ru-na.



Mrs. J. E. Finn.

MRS. J. E. FINN, 32 East High St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes: The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen: "A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete change and rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look around for other means of restoring my health."

"I had often heard of Peru-na as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated me, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out or tired a dose or two of Peru-na is all that I need."—Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Pelvic catarrh is a phrase coined by Dr. Hartman, covering all that large class of diseases that used to be known

Miss Ruth Emerson.

as female weakness. The lower portion of the abdomen is called by anatomists the pelvis. The organs contained in this portion of the body are known as the pelvic-organs. There are several of them, very delicate and very subject to catarrh. Few women escape entirely

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peru-na is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Alexandria, Egypt.

THE ROMAN CAMPGNA.

Many roads lead from Rome, and each of them has its particular charm. But the Via Ardeatina has its own special attraction in spring, when, each gentle breath of air lures you still further into the Campagna, where blaze and perfume of flowers and ripple of water impress on you how good it is to be alive.

It was on such a day, a year ago, that two of us decided to make a pilgrimage to the Cecenorela, a little stream some seven miles from Rome.

As we left the Via dei Serpenti, and came into the piazze in front of the Colosseum, a company of Bersaglieri, drilling under the Arch of Constantine, delayed us for a moment. They had marched that morning twenty miles, and yet, superb and fit, were moving with alacrity, as if the weight of 75 lb. English, which they carried on their backs, was but a feather.

Under the Arch of Constantine, past the baths of Caracalla, we tramped, leaving the tombs of the Via Latina on the left; past the mill with its foamy fussy stream; past the forge where little Cesare, the blacksmith's son, runs out to greet us; on to the little church of "Domine, quo vadis?" where the Via Ardeatina joins the Via Appia Antica.

Here all is changed. The town might be miles away. High hedges covered with honeysuckle and syringa shade the road on one side, while on the other, a mouldering wall blazing with crimson poppies affords shelter to innumerable lizards.

We pass the oastocks of S. Carlito to the left, and come to the bottom of the little hill where, on the right, as far as the eye can reach, the Campagna stretches with its innumerable depressions, where the crust has fallen in and allowed wind and air to sweep along the streets of the mortuary city beneath our feet.

Up the hill a little further on, where Sora Nina keeps her flourishing establishment, we find ourselves in what might well be mistaken for a Devonshire lane. Hedges, twenty and thirty feet high, starred with roses, shade us from the sun.

Still further on we seem to be passing through an English park, with short turf and groups of massive trees.

Down the hill and up again, then a sharp turn to the right, towards the deep valley where the Cecenorela ripples under its old stone bridge. A little quarter of a mile, and we have arrived at the brow of the hill overlooking the stream.

To our left, plumb down, a hundred feet sheer, stretches the Campagna, bordered by its

purple hills. Albano can just be seen to the left, with Castel Gandolfo. Behind that hill, a little more to the right, lies the enchanted lake of Nemi, washing the still buried treasures of Diana Nemorensis. In front, the little stream winds slowly under the trees; two crows, knee-deep in the cool flood, watch in a ruminating way their companions feeding on the land.

"Beco! Guarda!" says my companion, and following his hand, I see far below us two wild and unkempt men carrying between them on a pole something which certainly does not in the least resemble "grapes of Beshool." "Two dead dogs!" I question; but my companion says, "Wolves, caro mio," and in a second I am scrambling, sliding, tumbling down the side of the gorge to make the acquaintance of my first real wild wolves.

For wolves they are, big beasts, measuring not less than nine feet from snout to tail-tip. Faggy grey monsters, stuffed with straw, the dead lips drawn back from the sharp white fangs.

The men greet us courteously enough, though they look almost as wild as the beasts they have captured.

Caps of wolfskin they wear, and trousers and leggings of sheep or goat skin. They are trappers, and earn their bread in this way, for the wolfskins fetch money in Rome, and the Government also offers a reward for each beast killed. I was anxious to know the method and manner of their capture, and my friends the trappers gave me the information I needed.

Where were they caught? "Yonder"—pointing with a brown forefinger to the distant mountains of the Abruzzi.

"In the valleys?"

"No! In the highlands. They only descend when driven by hunger or cold, and then only to the upland villages. Then I and my comrade search for the tracks. These found, we place our traps in the earth neatly, cover them with bushes, and smear them with blood. Next, when the sun is down, we hide ourselves near and imitate the cry of the female or male, as the case may be."

"How, Signore? Why, in this way. This is the cry of the male."

He bent his head into his hands, and low at first, but swelling gradually into a volume of sound, came a most appalling and blood-curdling howl.

Heaven knows what it must be in the mountains at night, when it sounds in the ear of the belated shepherd. But in the open Campagna, under the brilliant Italian sun, it was eerie and weird enough.

"Basta!" I said.

Thankful Women Who Have Been Cured by Dr. Hartman's Free Treatment.

Miss Ruth Emerson, 77 Westmore St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for two years with irregular and painful menstruation, and Peru-na cured me within a few weeks. I cannot tell you how grateful I feel. Any agency which brings health and strength to the afflicted is always a welcome friend, and to-day the market is so filled with useless and injurious medicines, that it is a pleasure to know of one so reliable a remedy as you place before the public."

Miss Ruth Emerson.

catarrh of these organs. While each case presents some minor difference as to detail, they are all in reality alike. Peru-na does not relieve these cases by temporarily mitigating some symptom, but by a removal of the cause. Many a woman can testify that her treatment does not permanently cure. A large multitude of women are constantly going from doctor to doctor to receive local treatment, with little or no result.

In Peru-na these women find a prompt and permanent cure. Instances of Peru-na. Peru-na has come to be recognized as the greatest remedy for catarrh in the world. At first competitors tried to deny this and insisted that their remedies were just as good. This was found to be impossible, however, and now imitations are springing up everywhere.

To successfully gain off an imitation of Peru-na even for a short time is sure to be a money-making scheme, but no one who has ever taken Peru-na can be fooled on these imitations. No conscientious druggist would sell out of stock. Every purchaser should look carefully at each package of Peru-na. He buys to be sure that he is getting only genuine Peru-na. Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peru-na is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Alexandria, Egypt.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Coptic and Mohammedan.)

Sun.	17	Jasmine planted.
Mon.	18	Windy season. Cotton gathered.
Tues.	19	Disturbance of the Mediterranean Sea.
Wed.	20	Abundance of fresh dates.
Thurs.	21	Olive gathered.
Fri.	22	The day and night equal.
Sat.	23	End of summer. Limes abundant.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SURPLUS BOOKS

IN THE WORLD.

OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Every month MUDIE'S publish a fresh list of their Surplus Books and New Remainders. The list contains popular works on Travel, Biography, Art, History, Naval and Military Subjects and Fiction, and will be sent post free on application to any part of the world. All the leading English Reviews and Magazines can be supplied, new or second hand. Rates on application. Also Blackie's, Murray's and Black's Guides. Dictionaries in German and Oriental Languages. Maps and Globes. New books at discount prices.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY

36-38, NEW STREET, LONDON, W.C.

"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the **SPECIAL CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES** are "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them"; "Theory of Successful Speculation"; "How to start and manage a business"; "The Advantages of 'Call Options'"; "Contingent Mining and Industrial Securities"; "How to Invest in Mines"; "American Rails, with Points for Operators in Yankoes"; "The Purchase of Investment Securities by Installments"; "General Principles for Investors"; "Rules for Investors in Mines"; "General Principles for Speculators"; "Stock Exchange Terms," being a glossary for Market Operators; "Stock Exchange Practices"; "Insurance, as a Means of Making, Raising, and Saving Money"; and "Colonial Building Land: Its Great Possibilities."

"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE

LIMITED.
GENERAL BANKERS.
BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BEVUE COMMERCIALE

Cotons. A l'exception de la matière d'hier qui, d'une façon inattendue, a eu une allure tout-à-fait différente de celle des jours précédents, le reste de la semaine qui vient de finir a été, de la première ouverture à la dernière clôture, d'une fermeté constante et même étonnante. De effet, si, pour certaines raisons, les nouvelles du Bazar, pour un moment, ont été un peu plus faibles, il n'en est pas moins vrai qu'au fond la tenue de notre marché a été indépendante, pour ainsi dire, et n'a été réglée que par la volonté et les achats de ce groupe qui, après avoir converti sa position à la baisse, s'est mis en tête qu'il avait moyen d'élever les vendeurs sur Novembre, qu'ils soient en blanc ou contre opérations d'arbitrage en Amérique.

Résumons-là. A en juger par les progrès du prix, on ne saurait répondre que par l'affirmative, mais en regardant la qualité des meneurs du mouvement on pourrait aussi ajouter que parfois les apparences sont bien trompeuses. Dans tous les cas nous ne nous trouvons en face de rien de sérieux, ou qui n'empêche pas que pour le moment la réalité est que, depuis vendredi dernier, la hausse s'est élevée à 3/8 de tallier le 11 novembre, 5/16 sur le Janvier et 9/32 sur le Mars, avec l'Américain finissant à New-York à une vingtaine de points au-dessous de la semaine dernière.

L'activité a naturellement été grande, quoique peu énorme, mais ce qui est positif c'est que la campagne a été pour rien dans tout ce mouvement, les affaires en contrats ne pouvant nullement l'intéresser, avec la flature complètement réservée pour tout ce qui est embaumement au-delà d'Octobre. Les voix sont minimes sur ce point et ne sauraient laisser aucun doute.

Les arrivages ont commencé un petit peu à se développer, et beaucoup de monde ont vu le marché normale à partir de la semaine prochaine, le travail étant déjà en bonne voie presque partout, dans l'intérieur, mais même si pour quelques jours de plus nous restons en arrière sur l'année passée, la chose n'a pas de conséquences sur le marché, avec une demande qui semble limitée de la part de la flature, malgré les grande boîtes argent qui arrivent.

Le fait est que ce matin, nous avons fini très faibles pour le disponible et surtout pour les provenances Haute-Egypte qui étaient offertes à tel 13 1/4, pour les meilleurs lots, sans cohérence.

La note officielle de ce jour n'a été modifiée que pour ce qui concerne le Mt. Afif, mais au lieu d'être établie à l'heure habituelle, on avait attendu jusqu'à la fin du marché, il est probable que les cours, tant pour la Basse-Egypte que pour la Haute-Egypte, auraient été fixés à 1/4 de tallier au-dessous de ce qu'on a fait figurer sur le bulletin de la Production Assurée.

Malgré l'absence à titre de curiosité, les premiers prix payés pour les cotons nouveaux sont de la Basse-Egypte: Funtah 216 1/4 et l'on prétend même 217; Monofih 16 1/2 et Gahieh 216. Ce dernier genre ne vaudrait aujourd'hui que de 215 1/4 à 215 1/2.

Les embaumements ont été bons, leur total ayant atteint le chiffre prévu de Bal. 3000, contre Bal. 7600 l'année passée. Pour le moment, la semaine prochaine ne promet pas d'être meilleure.

Liverpool est loin d'avoir été chaud pour nos cotons et le peu d'importance des ventes le prouve. Quant aux prix, ils sont sans changement pour le disponible, tandis que les futurs gagnent à peu près 12 points depuis vendredi dernier.

Quant au nouveau produit, quoiqu'il soit encore trop tôt pour se former une opinion, est satisfaisante jusqu'ici, et généralement, cela indique une bonne récolte. On se plaint par contre du rendement de l'agrasage, défaut qui disparaîtra pour le moins en partie et qui n'est de la Basse-Egypte, mais nous ne sommes pas prêts à dire que la conséquence de la récolte va être mauvaise, car nous ne sommes pas en mesure de nous en rendre compte.

On a fait aussi courir le bruit que les noix de la troisième cueillette étaient toutes tombées dans la Monofih à cause du brouillard. Serait-ce un privilège dont cette province a été si favorisée?

Nous mentionnons tout ce qui se dit, mais n'est pas par devoir de chroniqueur et au fond nous restons convaincus que la récolte va pour le mieux et que ceux ou trois semaines de pluie de la tempête actuelle nous aient amenés les prix sont certainement exagérés ou en retard.

Dans tous les cas, la première coupe est en poche et elle est superbe, quant à la deuxième coupe, elle est beaucoup plus décevante.

Graines de coton. La situation est toujours la même, et les prix sont en baisse.

Graines de coton. La situation est toujours la même, et les prix sont en baisse.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

223^{re} TIRAGE
DES OBLIGATIONS A LOTS
DU CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN
15 Septembre 1905
Le No. 155 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.
Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs :
7,792 114,783 214,557 332,868
30,065 119,306 277,439 338,374
33,713 125,927 381,109 339,027
67,307 180,780 284,725 343,540
70,676 187,715 325,218 379,983
99,911 194,494 392,853 386,345
891,000

31^{re} TIRAGE
DES OBLIGATIONS A LOTS
DU CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN
15 Septembre 1905
Le No. 428,901 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.
Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs :
424,647 471,059 551,978 661,265
436,105 520,897 611,449 663,400
440,905 521,074 615,593 665,181
455,478 537,204 617,138 665,414
465,278 539,332 638,527 670,610
459,522 566,289 654,061 723,943
770,399

Le paiement des lots sera effectué à partir du 1er Octobre 1905.
En Egypte (au pair) :
Au Caire : au Siège Social.
A Alexandrie : au Crédit Lyonnais.
En Europe (au pair) :
A Paris : au Crédit Lyonnais.
A Constantinople : au Crédit Lyonnais.
A Genève : à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
A Bâle : chez Messieurs Rudolf Kauffmann & Co.
A Bruxelles : à la Société Générale.
A Liège : à la Société Générale.
A Alais : à la Société Générale.
A Alais : à la Société Générale.

Société Internationale des Employés

DALEXANDRIE

Siège Social : Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

DEMANDES

Un bon comptable en partie-double cherche à tenir la comptabilité d'une Agence de Bourse ou d'une Maison de Commerce dans ses heures libres ; il connaît le français et l'italien et parle l'arabe.

Un bon comptable, français, très sérieux, ayant déjà un emploi, désire entrer dans un bureau d'agent de change, de commissionnaire ou de banque. Peut offrir une caution ou garantie.

OFFRES

Une maison importante de la ville demande un employé sachant tenir la comptabilité en français et en arabe principalement ; la place est pour Zagazig, et l'employé doit être obligataire.

N.B. - Pour tous renseignements à adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Mardis, Mercredis et Vendredis de 7 h. 1/2 à 9 h. 1/2 de son bureau. Les inscriptions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seule, les sociétés peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucune réponse.

Nous croyons utile de faire remarquer que pour être admis dans la Société, les employés doivent :
1. Avoir travaillé au moins 5 mois à Alexandrie ;
2. Jouir d'une bonne réputation ;
3. Être muni de bons certificats ;
4. Être muni de bons certificats ;
5. Être muni de bons certificats ;
6. Être muni de bons certificats ;
7. Être muni de bons certificats ;
8. Être muni de bons certificats ;
9. Être muni de bons certificats ;
10. Être muni de bons certificats ;
11. Être muni de bons certificats ;
12. Être muni de bons certificats ;
13. Être muni de bons certificats ;
14. Être muni de bons certificats ;
15. Être muni de bons certificats ;
16. Être muni de bons certificats ;
17. Être muni de bons certificats ;
18. Être muni de bons certificats ;
19. Être muni de bons certificats ;
20. Être muni de bons certificats ;
21. Être muni de bons certificats ;
22. Être muni de bons certificats ;
23. Être muni de bons certificats ;
24. Être muni de bons certificats ;
25. Être muni de bons certificats ;
26. Être muni de bons certificats ;
27. Être muni de bons certificats ;
28. Être muni de bons certificats ;
29. Être muni de bons certificats ;
30. Être muni de bons certificats ;
31. Être muni de bons certificats ;
32. Être muni de bons certificats ;
33. Être muni de bons certificats ;
34. Être muni de bons certificats ;
35. Être muni de bons certificats ;
36. Être muni de bons certificats ;
37. Être muni de bons certificats ;
38. Être muni de bons certificats ;
39. Être muni de bons certificats ;
40. Être muni de bons certificats ;
41. Être muni de bons certificats ;
42. Être muni de bons certificats ;
43. Être muni de bons certificats ;
44. Être muni de bons certificats ;
45. Être muni de bons certificats ;
46. Être muni de bons certificats ;
47. Être muni de bons certificats ;
48. Être muni de bons certificats ;
49. Être muni de bons certificats ;
50. Être muni de bons certificats ;
51. Être muni de bons certificats ;
52. Être muni de bons certificats ;
53. Être muni de bons certificats ;
54. Être muni de bons certificats ;
55. Être muni de bons certificats ;
56. Être muni de bons certificats ;
57. Être muni de bons certificats ;
58. Être muni de bons certificats ;
59. Être muni de bons certificats ;
60. Être muni de bons certificats ;
61. Être muni de bons certificats ;
62. Être muni de bons certificats ;
63. Être muni de bons certificats ;
64. Être muni de bons certificats ;
65. Être muni de bons certificats ;
66. Être muni de bons certificats ;
67. Être muni de bons certificats ;
68. Être muni de bons certificats ;
69. Être muni de bons certificats ;
70. Être muni de bons certificats ;
71. Être muni de bons certificats ;
72. Être muni de bons certificats ;
73. Être muni de bons certificats ;
74. Être muni de bons certificats ;
75. Être muni de bons certificats ;
76. Être muni de bons certificats ;
77. Être muni de bons certificats ;
78. Être muni de bons certificats ;
79. Être muni de bons certificats ;
80. Être muni de bons certificats ;
81. Être muni de bons certificats ;
82. Être muni de bons certificats ;
83. Être muni de bons certificats ;
84. Être muni de bons certificats ;
85. Être muni de bons certificats ;
86. Être muni de bons certificats ;
87. Être muni de bons certificats ;
88. Être muni de bons certificats ;
89. Être muni de bons certificats ;
90. Être muni de bons certificats ;
91. Être muni de bons certificats ;
92. Être muni de bons certificats ;
93. Être muni de bons certificats ;
94. Être muni de bons certificats ;
95. Être muni de bons certificats ;
96. Être muni de bons certificats ;
97. Être muni de bons certificats ;
98. Être muni de bons certificats ;
99. Être muni de bons certificats ;
100. Être muni de bons certificats ;
101. Être muni de bons certificats ;
102. Être muni de bons certificats ;
103. Être muni de bons certificats ;
104. Être muni de bons certificats ;
105. Être muni de bons certificats ;
106. Être muni de bons certificats ;
107. Être muni de bons certificats ;
108. Être muni de bons certificats ;
109. Être muni de bons certificats ;
110. Être muni de bons certificats ;
111. Être muni de bons certificats ;
112. Être muni de bons certificats ;
113. Être muni de bons certificats ;
114. Être muni de bons certificats ;
115. Être muni de bons certificats ;
116. Être muni de bons certificats ;
117. Être muni de bons certificats ;
118. Être muni de bons certificats ;
119. Être muni de bons certificats ;
120. Être muni de bons certificats ;
121. Être muni de bons certificats ;
122. Être muni de bons certificats ;
123. Être muni de bons certificats ;
124. Être muni de bons certificats ;
125. Être muni de bons certificats ;
126. Être muni de bons certificats ;
127. Être muni de bons certificats ;
128. Être muni de bons certificats ;
129. Être muni de bons certificats ;
130. Être muni de bons certificats ;
131. Être muni de bons certificats ;
132. Être muni de bons certificats ;
133. Être muni de bons certificats ;
134. Être muni de bons certificats ;
135. Être muni de bons certificats ;
136. Être muni de bons certificats ;
137. Être muni de bons certificats ;
138. Être muni de bons certificats ;
139. Être muni de bons certificats ;
140. Être muni de bons certificats ;
141. Être muni de bons certificats ;
142. Être muni de bons certificats ;
143. Être muni de bons certificats ;
144. Être muni de bons certificats ;
145. Être muni de bons certificats ;
146. Être muni de bons certificats ;
147. Être muni de bons certificats ;
148. Être muni de bons certificats ;
149. Être muni de bons certificats ;
150. Être muni de bons certificats ;
151. Être muni de bons certificats ;
152. Être muni de bons certificats ;
153. Être muni de bons certificats ;
154. Être muni de bons certificats ;
155. Être muni de bons certificats ;
156. Être muni de bons certificats ;
157. Être muni de bons certificats ;
158. Être muni de bons certificats ;
159. Être muni de bons certificats ;
160. Être muni de bons certificats ;
161. Être muni de bons certificats ;
162. Être muni de bons certificats ;
163. Être muni de bons certificats ;
164. Être muni de bons certificats ;
165. Être muni de bons certificats ;
166. Être muni de bons certificats ;
167. Être muni de bons certificats ;
168. Être muni de bons certificats ;
169. Être muni de bons certificats ;
170. Être muni de bons certificats ;
171. Être muni de bons certificats ;
172. Être muni de bons certificats ;
173. Être muni de bons certificats ;
174. Être muni de bons certificats ;
175. Être muni de bons certificats ;
176. Être muni de bons certificats ;
177. Être muni de bons certificats ;
178. Être muni de bons certificats ;
179. Être muni de bons certificats ;
180. Être muni de bons certificats ;
181. Être muni de bons certificats ;
182. Être muni de bons certificats ;
183. Être muni de bons certificats ;
184. Être muni de bons certificats ;
185. Être muni de bons certificats ;
186. Être muni de bons certificats ;
187. Être muni de bons certificats ;
188. Être muni de bons certificats ;
189. Être muni de bons certificats ;
190. Être muni de bons certificats ;
191. Être muni de bons certificats ;
192. Être muni de bons certificats ;
193. Être muni de bons certificats ;
194. Être muni de bons certificats ;
195. Être muni de bons certificats ;
196. Être muni de bons certificats ;
197. Être muni de bons certificats ;
198. Être muni de bons certificats ;
199. Être muni de bons certificats ;
200. Être muni de bons certificats ;
201. Être muni de bons certificats ;
202. Être muni de bons certificats ;
203. Être muni de bons certificats ;
204. Être muni de bons certificats ;
205. Être muni de bons certificats ;
206. Être muni de bons certificats ;
207. Être muni de bons certificats ;
208. Être muni de bons certificats ;
209. Être muni de bons certificats ;
210. Être muni de bons certificats ;
211. Être muni de bons certificats ;
212. Être muni de bons certificats ;
213. Être muni de bons certificats ;
214. Être muni de bons certificats ;
215. Être muni de bons certificats ;
216. Être muni de bons certificats ;
217. Être muni de bons certificats ;
218. Être muni de bons certificats ;
219. Être muni de bons certificats ;
220. Être muni de bons certificats ;
221. Être muni de bons certificats ;
222. Être muni de bons certificats ;
223. Être muni de bons certificats ;
224. Être muni de bons certificats ;
225. Être muni de bons certificats ;
226. Être muni de bons certificats ;
227. Être muni de bons certificats ;
228. Être muni de bons certificats ;
229. Être muni de bons certificats ;
230. Être muni de bons certificats ;
231. Être muni de bons certificats ;
232. Être muni de bons certificats ;
233. Être muni de bons certificats ;
234. Être muni de bons certificats ;
235. Être muni de bons certificats ;
236. Être muni de bons certificats ;
237. Être muni de bons certificats ;
238. Être muni de bons certificats ;
239. Être muni de bons certificats ;
240. Être muni de bons certificats ;
241. Être muni de bons certificats ;
242. Être muni de bons certificats ;
243. Être muni de bons certificats ;
244. Être muni de bons certificats ;
245. Être muni de bons certificats ;
246. Être muni de bons certificats ;
247. Être muni de bons certificats ;
248. Être muni de bons certificats ;
249. Être muni de bons certificats ;
250. Être muni de bons certificats ;
251. Être muni de bons certificats ;
252. Être muni de bons certificats ;
253. Être muni de bons certificats ;
254. Être muni de bons certificats ;
255. Être muni de bons certificats ;
256. Être muni de bons certificats ;
257. Être muni de bons certificats ;
258. Être muni de bons certificats ;
259. Être muni de bons certificats ;
260. Être muni de bons certificats ;
261. Être muni de bons certificats ;
262. Être muni de bons certificats ;
263. Être muni de bons certificats ;
264. Être muni de bons certificats ;
265. Être muni de bons certificats ;
266. Être muni de bons certificats ;
267. Être muni de bons certificats ;
268. Être muni de bons certificats ;
269. Être muni de bons certificats ;
270. Être muni de bons certificats ;
271. Être muni de bons certificats ;
272. Être muni de bons certificats ;
273. Être muni de bons certificats ;
274. Être muni de bons certificats ;
275. Être muni de bons certificats ;
276. Être muni de bons certificats ;
277. Être muni de bons certificats ;
278. Être muni de bons certificats ;
279. Être muni de bons certificats ;
280. Être muni de bons certificats ;
281. Être muni de bons certificats ;
282. Être muni de bons certificats ;
283. Être muni de bons certificats ;
284. Être muni de bons certificats ;
285. Être muni de bons certificats ;
286. Être muni de bons certificats ;
287. Être muni de bons certificats ;
288. Être muni de bons certificats ;
289. Être muni de bons certificats ;
290. Être muni de bons certificats ;
291. Être muni de bons certificats ;
292. Être muni de bons certificats ;
293. Être muni de bons certificats ;
294. Être muni de bons certificats ;
295. Être muni de bons certificats ;
296. Être muni de bons certificats ;
297. Être muni de bons certificats ;
298. Être muni de bons certificats ;
299. Être muni de bons certificats ;
300. Être muni de bons certificats ;
301. Être muni de bons certificats ;
302. Être muni de bons certificats ;
303. Être muni de bons certificats ;
304. Être muni de bons certificats ;
305. Être muni de bons certificats ;
306. Être muni de bons certificats ;
307. Être muni de bons certificats ;
308. Être muni de bons certificats ;
309. Être muni de bons certificats ;
310. Être muni de bons certificats ;
311. Être muni de bons certificats ;
312. Être muni de bons certificats ;
313. Être muni de bons certificats ;
314. Être muni de bons certificats ;
315. Être muni de bons certificats ;
316. Être muni de bons certificats ;
317. Être muni de bons certificats ;
318. Être muni de bons certificats ;
319. Être muni de bons certificats ;
320. Être muni de bons certificats ;
321. Être muni de bons certificats ;
322. Être muni de bons certificats ;
323. Être muni de bons certificats ;
324. Être muni de bons certificats ;
325. Être muni de bons certificats ;
326. Être muni de bons certificats ;
327. Être muni de bons certificats ;
328. Être muni de bons certificats ;
329. Être muni de bons certificats ;
330. Être muni de bons certificats ;
331. Être muni de bons certificats ;
332. Être muni de bons certificats ;
333. Être muni de bons certificats ;
334. Être muni de bons certificats ;
335. Être muni de bons certificats ;
336. Être muni de bons certificats ;
337. Être muni de bons certificats ;
338. Être muni de bons certificats ;
339. Être muni de bons certificats ;
340. Être muni de bons certificats ;
341. Être muni de bons certificats ;
342. Être muni de bons certificats ;
343. Être muni de bons certificats ;
344. Être muni de bons certificats ;
345. Être muni de bons certificats ;
346. Être muni de bons certificats ;
347. Être muni de bons certificats ;
348. Être muni de bons certificats ;
349. Être muni de bons certificats ;
350. Être muni de bons certificats ;
351. Être muni de bons certificats ;
352. Être muni de bons certificats ;
353. Être muni de bons certificats ;
354. Être muni de bons certificats ;
355. Être muni de bons certificats ;
356. Être muni de bons certificats ;
357. Être muni de bons certificats ;
358. Être muni de bons certificats ;
359. Être muni de bons certificats ;
360. Être muni de bons certificats ;
361. Être muni de bons certificats ;
362. Être muni de bons certificats ;
363. Être muni de bons certificats ;
364. Être muni de bons certificats ;
365. Être muni de bons certificats ;
366. Être muni de bons certificats ;
367. Être muni de bons certificats ;
368. Être muni de bons certificats ;
369. Être muni de bons certificats ;
370. Être muni de bons certificats ;
371. Être muni de bons certificats ;
372. Être muni de bons certificats ;
373. Être muni de bons certificats ;
374. Être muni de bons certificats ;
375. Être muni de bons certificats ;
376. Être muni de bons certificats ;
377. Être muni de bons certificats ;
378. Être muni de bons certificats ;
379. Être muni de bons certificats ;
380. Être muni de bons certificats ;
381. Être muni de bons certificats ;
382. Être muni de bons certificats ;
383. Être muni de bons certificats ;
384. Être muni de bons certificats ;
385. Être muni de bons certificats ;
386. Être muni de bons certificats ;
387. Être muni de bons certificats ;
388. Être muni de bons certificats ;
389. Être muni de bons certificats ;
390. Être muni de bons certificats ;
391. Être muni de bons certificats ;
392. Être muni de bons certificats ;
393. Être muni de bons certificats ;
394. Être muni de bons certificats ;
395. Être muni de bons certificats ;
396. Être muni de bons certificats ;
397. Être muni de bons certificats ;
398. Être muni de bons certificats ;
399. Être muni de bons certificats ;
400. Être muni de bons certificats ;
401. Être muni de bons certificats ;
402. Être muni de bons certificats ;
403. Être muni de bons certificats ;
404. Être muni de bons certificats ;
405. Être muni de bons certificats ;
406. Être muni de bons certificats ;
407. Être muni de bons certificats ;
408. Être muni de bons certificats ;
409. Être muni de bons certificats ;
410. Être muni de bons certificats ;
411. Être muni de bons certificats ;
412. Être muni de bons certificats ;
413. Être muni de bons certificats ;
414. Être muni de bons certificats ;
415. Être muni de bons certificats ;
416. Être muni de bons certificats ;
417. Être muni de bons certificats ;
418. Être muni de bons certificats ;
419. Être muni de bons certificats ;
420. Être muni de bons certificats ;
421. Être muni de bons certificats ;
422. Être muni de bons certificats ;
423. Être muni de bons certificats ;
424. Être muni de bons certificats ;
425. Être muni de bons certificats ;
426. Être muni de bons certificats ;
427. Être muni de bons certificats ;
428. Être muni de bons certificats ;
429. Être muni de bons certificats ;
430. Être muni de bons certificats ;
431. Être muni de bons certificats ;
432. Être muni de bons certificats ;
433. Être muni de bons certificats ;
434. Être muni de bons certificats ;
435. Être muni de bons certificats ;
436. Être muni de bons certificats ;
437. Être muni de bons certificats ;
438. Être muni de bons certificats ;
439. Être muni de bons certificats ;
440. Être muni de bons certificats ;
441. Être muni de bons certificats ;
442. Être muni de bons certificats ;
443. Être muni de bons certificats ;
444. Être muni de bons certificats ;
445. Être muni de bons certificats ;
446. Être muni de bons certificats ;
447. Être muni de bons certificats ;
448. Être muni de bons certificats ;
449. Être muni de bons certificats ;
450. Être muni de bons certificats ;
451. Être muni de bons certificats ;
452. Être muni de bons certificats ;
453. Être muni de bons certificats ;
454. Être muni de bons certificats ;
455. Être muni de bons certificats ;
456. Être muni de bons certificats ;
457. Être muni de bons certificats ;
458. Être muni de bons certificats ;
459. Être muni de bons certificats ;
460. Être muni de bons certificats ;
461. Être muni de bons certificats ;
462. Être muni de bons certificats ;
463. Être muni de bons certificats ;
464. Être muni de bons certificats ;
465. Être muni de bons certificats ;
466. Être muni de bons certificats ;
467. Être muni de bons certificats ;
468. Être muni de bons certificats ;
469. Être muni de bons certificats ;
470. Être muni de bons certificats ;
471. Être muni de bons certificats ;
472. Être muni de bons certificats ;
473. Être muni de bons certificats ;
474. Être muni de bons certificats ;
475. Être muni de bons certificats ;
476. Être muni de bons certificats ;
477. Être muni de bons certificats ;
478. Être muni de bons certificats ;
479. Être muni de bons certificats ;
480. Être muni de bons certificats ;
481. Être muni de bons certificats ;
482. Être muni de bons certificats ;
483. Être muni de bons certificats ;
484. Être muni de bons certificats ;
485. Être muni de bons certificats ;
486. Être muni de bons certificats ;
487. Être muni de bons certificats ;
488. Être muni de bons certificats ;
489. Être muni de bons certificats ;
490. Être muni de bons certificats ;
491. Être muni de bons certificats ;
492. Être muni de bons certificats ;
493. Être muni de bons certificats ;
494. Être muni de bons certificats ;
495. Être muni de bons certificats ;
496. Être muni de bons certificats ;
497. Être muni de bons certificats ;
498. Être muni de bons certificats ;
499. Être muni de bons certificats ;
500. Être muni de bons certificats ;
501. Être muni de bons certificats ;
502. Être muni de bons certificats ;
503. Être muni de bons certificats ;
504. Être muni de bons certificats ;
505. Être muni de bons certificats ;
506. Être muni de bons certificats ;
507. Être muni de bons certificats ;
508. Être muni de bons certificats ;
509. Être muni de bons certificats ;
510. Être muni de bons certificats ;
511. Être muni de bons certificats ;
512. Être muni de bons certificats ;
513. Être muni de bons certificats ;
514. Être muni de bons certificats ;
515. Être muni de bons certificats ;
516. Être muni de bons certificats ;
517. Être muni de bons certificats ;
518. Être muni de bons certificats ;
519. Être muni de bons certificats ;
520. Être muni de bons certificats ;
521. Être muni de bons certificats ;
522. Être muni de bons certificats ;
523. Être muni de bons certificats ;
524. Être muni de bons certificats ;
525. Être muni de bons certificats ;
526. Être muni de bons certificats ;
527. Être muni de bons certificats ;
528. Être muni de bons certificats ;
529. Être muni de bons certificats ;
530. Être muni de bons certificats ;
531. Être muni de bons certificats ;
532. Être muni de bons certificats ;
533. Être muni de bons certificats ;
534. Être muni de bons certificats ;
535. Être muni de bons certificats ;
536. Être muni de bons certificats ;
537. Être muni de bons certificats ;
538. Être muni de bons certificats ;
539. Être muni de bons certificats ;
540. Être muni de bons certificats ;
541. Être muni de bons certificats ;
542. Être muni de bons certificats ;
543. Être muni de bons certific

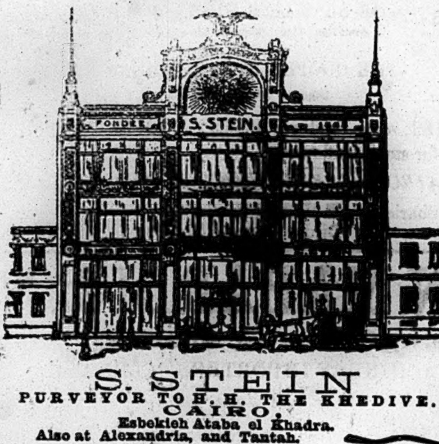
The IDEAL MILK FOODS for HOT CLIMATES.

The 'Allenburys' Foods.

The "Allenburys" Foods give strength and Stamina, and supply all that is required for the formation of firm flesh and bone. They promote perfect health, and give freedom from digestive troubles and the disorders common to children fed on farinaceous foods, condensed milk, or cow's milk.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Depot in Cairo:—E. Dell Mar, 25, Aout.

LADIES
&
GENTS
OUTFITTING.RELIABLE
BRITISH
GOODS.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

London, September 8.

The world breathes freely again, knowing that the treaty between Russia and Japan is actually signed. Diplomacy's seal has been set to the universal hope. For the moment the details of the treaty cannot be discussed, but the larger fact of the Peace is open for all to think upon. Wednesday was a day that will hold prominent place in history. As the "Times" points out, it marks the conclusion of a war without parallel in the history of mankind. Hitherto the tide of conquest has flowed from West to East. Since the Greeks rolled back the Persian flood, the Western nations, threatened though they may have been from time to time, have been triumphant over the Eastern. But during the last nineteen months a "nation of unmixed Asiatic blood" has proved its arms superior to those of a European Power. A portent indeed! Its consequences may not yet be read. Our successors will have to pore over them—in rejoicing, let us hope—certainly with a very real personal interest.

Not the enormous number and length of speeches made in the House of Commons but the amount of questions strikes one most forcibly. No fewer than 7,353 were asked last session, Mr. Weir being responsible for 328, Mr. Sloan for 235, and Mr. MacNeill for 229, while the Chief Secretary for Ireland had to deal with 2,099 of the huge total. Now, Ireland is important, but not to that comparative extent. Messrs. Weir, Sloan, and MacNeill are ingenious, but not so superior in acumen to the other members of the House that they can be justified for taking up an unfair proportion of time and attention. Making questions is easier than walking through a division lobby. That is why so many are asked. No wonder, in the circumstances, that so few are adequately answered!

It is obvious that, whether by the will of the Government or the effluxion of time, the General election cannot be far off, a fact which gives added importance to the work of the registration courts about to commence. The task of the registration agents, so far as preparing the lists is concerned, is now finished, and the preliminary tussles will be fought before the revising barrister. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the work of the agents, and the assurance that supreme efforts have been made to trace removals will be comforting to candidates. The indifference of the average voter to the importance of the lists is even more remarkable than the apathy so often shown at election times, for thousands even of those keenly interested in politics make no attempt to discover themselves to the agents.

Although those who for political reasons are working up the education revolt in Wales may affect to disregard the fact, there is undoubtedly a large section of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists who entirely disapprove of the methods of Mr. Lloyd George and his friends. The member for the Carnarvon Boroughs, in an interview, published to-day, professes entire ignorance of the existence of any influential body of Welsh Nonconformist opinion in opposition to his campaign, but the feeling among the more moderate section of Welsh Methodists against the efforts to stir up strife and religious animosity is growing apace, and Mr. Lloyd George and his precious friends cannot ignore it.

Australia is at last learning the lesson that no country liveth unto itself. The restrictions she has placed upon immigration have had their inevitable consequence. She has prevented people coming within her borders "to take the bread out of the mouths of

her workmen," and now has to lament that her inhabitants are insufficient for prosperity. The Victorian Year Book contains figures which should convince even those members of the Labour Party, to whose influence the restrictive policy was due, that the short-sighted measures adopted during the last ten or fifteen years have been ruinous. "Immigration from outside Australia to the Australian States ceased about the year 1891, and since that time we have had to depend solely upon the excess of births over deaths for any increase that has taken place in the population." That sentence must be marked and digested by Australians who wonder why their land is not more prosperous.

A glance through the list of trades represented at the Trades Union Congress brings to mind how recent is the origin of many. Shakespeare would have been puzzled by a plumber; and the only engineer he knew was "hoist with his own petard." Even Dr. Johnson would have had to confess his incapacity to define a boiler-maker or a paper-hanger; while the general expression "artisan" has totally changed its meaning, for, to the courtier-poet Waller, Van Dyck was the "rare artisan" of the age. On the other hand, the "Franklin" and the "Reeve" of the Canterbury Tales are as dead as the wife of Bath.

According to German naval "experts," the Channel Fleet entered Swinemünde out of station, and picked up its moorings in a slovenly manner. Also, the ships are dirty, to such an extent that even the muzzles of the guns are rusty. Possibly Sir Arthur Wilson has been playing a trick similar to that which the Archimandrites played on Antonio in Mr. Kipling's story; possibly the rust is only the jaundice in the "experts'" eye. When a German squadron can enter a strange harbour in a dense fog, under the charge of its own navigating officers, and pick up its moorings, it will be time enough for longshore "experts" to criticise. The unkindest out of all is the scorn heaped on our bluejackets for their readiness to leave their jobs to show visitors round the ship. Is this Teutonic gratitude for well-meant courtesy?

Judging from a description of the study of Mr. F. Harrison, the "great unacted" have no reason for placing the manager of the Haymarket on that imaginary list of those who never give heed to budding talent. This is what a writer in the "World" saw in his room in Mount-street:—"Peeping out beneath books, lurking on side-tables, ambushed in old nooks and corners, the flat, brown-paper covered, type-written booklets, each containing the whole or a part of some play under consideration, seem to lie in wait for the director of the Haymarket on every hand; and the least inquisitive eye, falling upon their outer wrappers, can hardly fail to notice that, for the most part they bear the names of authors as yet wholly unknown to theatrical—or, for the matter of that, to any other—fame. Nor is this all: for in this same room there is a register, which Mr. Harrison keeps carefully posted, containing the names of all the new plays which he has read and considered since the beginning of last year. The serial lists of entries extending over page after page, with the name of the dramatist, in most cases a wholly unfamiliar one, duly set against each, afford convincing evidence that, so far as at any rate as the Haymarket is concerned, the pathetic picture of the inspired but unappreciated playwright, doomed to blush unseen by neglectful managers who want none but ready-made names on their programmes, is a purely imaginary one.

Mr. Harrison declares that he spends half his life in reading plays, and that every other manager does the same. The result is certainly some corroboration of the rather strong statement Mr. Hare made a few months ago,

"Out of a hundred persons who write plays, and submit them to managers, there is possibly one—at a liberal estimate—whose work does not reveal its impossibility for practical purposes, at the very first glance of an experienced eye." The truth is, everyone, at some time or another, thinks he could write a play. Those who succumb to the temptation (and, judging from the groans of the managers, their name is legion) seem to forget that they are dabbling in a most difficult business, and when their amateurish effusions are inevitably refused, their voices are too often joined to swell the chorus of grumbling. As Mr. Harrison well says, it stands to reason that "the first object of our existence as managers is to get good plays, and so long as they are good, it doesn't matter a pin's head whether their author's name is Pinero or Barrie or Tomkins or Robinson."

A good deal of correspondence is going on at the present time in some of our contemporaries complaining of the haphazard manner in which luggage is looked after at the big London termini, and the many opportunities there is of making off with unguarded items. The fact is that the railway station will always present a fruitful field to the luggage snatcher while arrangements remain as they are at present. For many years travellers have been urging that our methods are old-fashioned, and that the system in use in the States and Canada should be adopted. There the traveller suffers from no anxiety as to the safety of his baggage, as checks are given to him and duplicates are attached to his trunks; unless he produces the checks nobody can claim the luggage as his.

There are cases in this country where the watchmen appointed by our companies themselves need watching. A passenger lately missed his bicycle. An astute, bearded individual in a Tyrolean hat promptly appeared on the scene, and explained that, finding it unprotected, he had conveyed it to the cloak-room for safety. The fee and a recompense were forthcoming, but the detective was not to be shaken off. He shepherded the passenger and his little party with the assiduity of the most courtly of leaved guards, pouring forth stories the while of the carelessness of passengers and his own vigilance. By the time the train started dozens of bags or bicycles might have been stolen—but the detective was the richer by further tip of disputation and disgust.

Photographers declaim against the newspapers, and the papers have good cause to complain of the photographers. An instance from one's personal knowledge; Copies of a certain photo were bought with right of reproduction by two London firms, both of whom published. Then from the clouds there descended a syndicate saying that it had previously bought the copyright of that photo, and must have damages and a royalty on every paper sold containing their property. One of the two firms, intolerant of a fight, paid up at once in three figures. The other, having less money and more time, looked into the bona fides of the syndicate, and to do so went up to Stationers' Hall. There, right enough, was the registration of the copyright. But—here comes the rub—that photo had not been registered until days after it had been published in London. "You do your worst," said the little firm, "we won't pay a farthing." And they did not; they had paid already, paid the man who first had the right to sell. That syndicate disappeared as rapidly as it had materialised.

The compliment paid last night to Lord Hawke is a confession of how much Yorkshire cricket owes to its moving spirit. It is the more welcome because the services of a captain are so seldom recognised. More than one county which has gained championship honours has owed its success to its leader. A good captain is more—much more—than a good cricketer. He can discover the good qualities of the untried and draw out the best that are known to exist. Moreover, he can discover that comradeship and enthusiasm which wins the hard-fought game. Lord Hawke has done all this for many years now. For the sake of Yorkshire it is to be hoped he will continue his services for many years longer.

The careful student of the shop-windows cannot have failed to observe that the picture postcard is at the parting of the ways. For the greater part of its existence it has been given over to scenery, actresses, and other pleasing natural objects. But, in the competition of enterprising publishers, there has been, we regret to see, a distinct lowering of tone. Some authorities on moral philosophy hold that the cleverly suggestive is not so detrimental to the public welfare as the stupidly vulgar; and it is the latter which seems, judging by the window specimens, to find most favor with the British public. Fat women in absurd bathing dresses, the toper, the bemuddled husband, unrepentant persons lying in bed with protruding feet, the endearments of the elderly, all

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1905. All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.
B. NATHAN & Co.,
Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON,
Secretary for Egypt.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30,	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged on advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ARABIC LESSONS given by an Egyptian tutor to Europeans. Apply M. Shefir, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25888.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vestri & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-905

AGENTS required by British Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance Company, for all principal towns in Egypt and the Sudan. Apply 332, "Egyptian Gazette" Offices. 26415-6-8

BLACK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5, 29, No. 7, 211, W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 35. 30-9-905A

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

235 BRANCHES.
French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.
ALEXANDRIA: 26 Rue de l'Eglise opt. CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel.
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

CHAMBRES MEUBLEES A LOUER. Dans une famille grecque, avec ou sans pension, préférable écoliers. S'adresser au bureau de "Egyptian Gazette." 26434-6-2

HOUSE TO LET. Rod-el-Farag, close to tram line, 3 bed rooms, sitting room, &c., enclosure with garden 1/6 of acre. Apply Dr. Harpur, Old Cairo. 26431-6-2

MONSIEUR L'Émand (Lorrain) sachant correspondance française, allemande et anglaise et tenue des livres, cherche emploi pour le 15 Octobre ou 1er Novembre. Bonnes références. S'adresser No. 26408, "Egyptian Gazette." 26408-12-5

MECHANIC (28) seeks situation in any class of work. Has been six months in Alexandria. Apply stating wages to "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26423-3-2

PERDU fox terrier femelle, blanche, tête marquée feu et noir. Médaille de la Municipalité No. 1118. Rapporter au bureau du journal contre récompense. 26438-3-1

TUTOR wanted engagement as, or assistant master. B.A., Modern Languages, Cambridge, 1905. Sawyer, 55 Buckingham Place, Brighton, England. 26118-12-4

WANTED IN IBRAHIMIEH by a married couple with one child (6), unfurnished rooms, or to share a house with another family. Apply by letter, T.A. "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26433-3-2

AMERICAN

REFRIGERATORS \$4 to \$20—DESKS, \$5 to \$25.
TYPEWRITERS \$5 to \$20.
SEWING MACHINES \$5 to \$15.
IF STOCK AT THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS AGENCY, 7, OLD BOURSE STREET, SUBURBAN BUILDINGS, ALEXANDRIA.

NOTICE.

Services in English will be resumed in the Church of the American Mission, Cairo, on the evening of the 17th of the current month. The hour of service is from 6 p.m. to 7. Residents and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

The Church is a part of the Mission premises, located almost in front of Shepherd's Hotel. 26427-4-3

DAVIES
BRYAN
& Co.Continental Hotel Buildings
CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings,
ALEXANDRIA,
and 35-37 Noble Street
LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors,
Drapers
and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES:

COMPRESSED CANN TRUNKS.
SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.
GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS.
SUIT CASES, RUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING
Slazenger's Doherty
"E.G.M." Demon.
AND
Ayre's Central
Strung Racquets.

TENNIS BALLS
FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1
A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS,
FLANNELS, DRILLS,
&c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in
Crepe de Chene Ties.
Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr
Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts
Made to Measure.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING
IN THE BEST MAKES.
PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS
CORK & PITH HELMETS.
CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY
CHEAP PRICES.
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS,
AND PILLOW CASES.
FLANNELETTES, VIYELLAS AND
CEYLON FLANNELS.

SOAP, PERFUMERY,
RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES,
STUDE, MIRRORS (HAND & SHAVING)
FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.,
Cairo & Alexandria.

Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., Limited.

Connections made with the most important trains of the State Railway in the Provinces of Behara, Gharbich, Dakhalieh, Charikh and Gharbich Through service for goods between all stations of the Company and over 100 principal stations of the State Railway in Upper and Lower Egypt. Goods may also be through-shipped from or to any station on Malouan Railway. The Company has 70 stations opened for public telegraph service in conjunction with all offices of the Government Telegraph Department. For time tables, tariffs and information apply to the offices at Cairo, Alexandria, Damahour, Tantah or Zagazig. 21416-31-12-905

(HELOUAN BRANCH.)												
	Dep.	6.20	8.6	10.10	12.5	1.30	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.25	8.40
Bah-el-Louk	Dep.	6.20	8.6	10.10	12.5	1.30	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.25	8.40
Helouan	Arr.	7.7	9.48	10.54	12.40	1.55	3.55	4.50	5.52	6.58	8.10	9.10
Helouan	Dep.	6.25	7.50	9.15	10.15	12.5	1.20	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.20	7.25
Bah-el-Louk	Arr.	7.10	8.20	9.55	10.55	12.45	1.55	3.55	4.50	5.52	6.58	8.10



PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

THE UNDERWRITERS' FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Over Five Hundred now in use in Egypt and the Sudan.

SIMPLICITY
RELIABILITY
EFFICACY.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND FULL PARTICULARS

SOLE AGENTS:

THOS. HINSHELWOOD & Co. ALEXANDRIA.

CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT CY., LD.

Chief Office: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, CAIRO. Near the National Bank of Egypt.
ENGRAIS NATURELS COMPLETS.
Poudrettes, Engrais Chimiques Organiques.

Allen, Alderson & Co. LIMITED.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

Messrs. BUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN.

Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills.

Patent Tread-making Threshing Machines.

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM.

Station Grinding Machinery.

Messrs. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS.

Steam Ploughing Machinery and Engines.

THE CENTRAL CYCLOPS CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.

Messrs. CAMMELL, LAIRD & CO., LD., OF SHEFFIELD.

Steel Balls, springs, buffers, etc.

Messrs. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON.

Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

Messrs. F. REDDWAY & CO., LD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

The Camel Brand Belting, etc., etc.

Ratner's Safes.

THE ENGLERBERG RICE MILLER.

Guinea Vortex Turbines.

Messrs. A. HANSOME & CO., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

Wood-Working Machinery and Appliances.

McCOORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS.

PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

House Hoes, Road, Drills, etc., etc.

OLIVER PLOUGHS.

Agent in Cairo: M. A. FATTUCCI.

Agent in Khartoum: RIETI & BERTELLI.

CHARTWOOD'S SAFES IN STOCK.

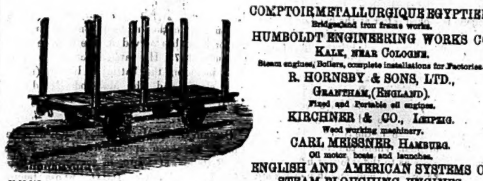
ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD.

FOUNDRY TO THE REFINERY.

Portable and permanent railways. Passengers and goods cars.

Tipping and platform wagons for all purposes. Locomotives shown up to Alexandria.

Large stocks of rails, trucks and locomotives always kept in Alexandria.



31-32-06

OFFICES (CAIRO) 24 Kasr-el-Nil Street, opposite Bank of Egypt. P.O. Box 690. Telephone No. 18.

ALEXANDRIA: 99, Cherif Pasha Street. Telephone No. 661.

Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, E.C. & C.

All classes of engineering work and supply of steam machinery.

Pontoon Dock for the repair of the largest ships.

BOULEVARD ENGINE WORKS

BRANCHES AT SHARIA, BAH-EL-HANNO (CAIRO), ALEXANDRIA AND KHARTOUM.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT FOR

RICHARD GARRETT & SONS, LTD.

Grinding and shearing machines.

SHAND, NASON & CO.

Patent Steam and Marine Engines.

NOBLE'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LTD.

Explosives, dynamite, gunpowder, etc.

GEO. ANGLIS & CO., LTD.

Machinery of every description, leather, rubber, etc.

TANIGUCHI LIMITED (SOLE VENDORS).

Japan Oil, kerosene, etc.

CROMPTON & CO., LTD.

Dynamo, motors and electric machinery of all descriptions.

SPECIALISTS: "TANIGUCHI'S" GAS ENGINES with Producer Plants, COOPER PATENT

STEAM DIGGERS, specially suitable for small landowners.

Telegraphic Address: "ENGINEER, CAIRO" and "ENGINEER, ALEXANDRIA."

Works Office in town, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil (Cairo).

Alexandria Office and Store, Abu-Dikka Street No. 12.

10.12.905

STEINEMANN, MABARDI & Co

The Egyptian Engineering Stores.

MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, ALEXANDRIA.

Sole Agents for Egypt, Asia Minor and Syria for

Messrs. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, Lincoln, Portable and Fixed Engines & Boilers, Corn

Mills, Threshing Machines, etc.

Messrs. GALLOWAYS, Ltd., Manchester.—The Largest Boiler Works in the World.

WALTER A. WOOD, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Co. Housick Falls, N.Y. (America)

Reapers, Mowers, Harvesters & Rakes.

PIGOTT & Co., Lyons.—French Steam Engines.

AVELING & PORTER, LIMITED, Rochester.—Steam Rollers and Steam Ploughs.

STEAM TANKERS LYONS, Oullins (Rhône).—Best Leather Belting.

R. S. HINDLEY, Burton, Deput.—Vertical Steam and Boilers, specially designed for driving

Electric Dynamos & Centrifugal Pumps, etc., etc.

HILLIARD HUGUOT, Paris.—Electricians.

L. DUMONT, Paris.—Centrifugal pumps.

R. F. & E. TURNER, Ltd., Ipswich.—Flour Mills.

91188-94-11-905

NOUVEAU REMEDE PURGATIF IDEAL

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

Obstinate, constipation, Hemorrhoids, Migraine

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,040 Alexandria, VENDREDI 15 Septembre 1905.

COTON

Arrivages EXPORTATIONS STOCK

Cette semaine ... 16,291 4,381 32,688 4,086 30,740 486 3,742 8,953 67,150 266,341

Même semaine 1904 ... 41,574 4,432 33,923 2,913 31,963 300 2,310 7,645 58,195 355,163

Début 1er Sept. 1905 ... 21,643 4,624 34,425 7,106 33,472 1,741 13,405 18,481 101,302

Même époque 1904 ... 67,818 6,445 48,992 8,363 63,092 1,956 9,671 16,064 121,555

Y Compris stock \$ au 1er Septembre 1905 Cans 346,000 * au 1er Septembre 1904 Cans 409,000

GRAINES DE COTON

Arrivages EXPORTATIONS STOCK

Cette semaine ... 11,009 55,608 90,748 6 56,808 178,490 591

Même semaine 1904 ... 30,193 90,748 90,748 6 90,748 162,683 787

Début 1er Sept. 1905 ... 28,838 98,748 98,748 6 98,748 7 2,838

Même époque 1904 ... 49,379 134,237 134,237 6 134,237 158 777

Le stock au 1er Septembre 1905 était d'Ardebe 243,400 et au 1er Septembre 1904 d'Ardebe 247,597

Pour les Feves, Orges, Bles, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 21 Mars et 20 Novembre

FEVES

Arrivages EXPORTATIONS STOCK

Cette semaine ... 2,804 690 2,137 22 2,157 235,257 660

Même semaine 1904 ... 15,003 863 19,506 30 2,157 235,257 119

A partir de 1 Av. 1905 ... 96,987 64,349 93,845 23 33,908 660 25

Même époque 1904 ... 846,812 912 116,416 43,182 155,593 660 25

Stock au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebe 48,000

Stock au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebe 47,100

BLEES

Arrivages EXPORTATIONS STOCK

Cette semaine ... 101 690 2,137 22 2,157 235,257 660

Même semaine 1904 ... 538 2,709 20 3 581 235,257 119

A partir de 1 Av. 1905 ... 9,870 97,654 93,845 23 33,908 660 25

Même époque 1904 ... 13,178 54,116 129 43,182 155,593 660 25

Stocks au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebe —

Stocks au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebe —

N.B.—L'année pour les Bles et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Maïs le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars

LENTILLES

Arrivages EXPORTATIONS STOCK

Cette semaine ... 101 690 2,137 22 2,157 235,257 660

Même semaine 1904 ... 538 2,709 20 3 581 235,257 119

A partir de 1 Av. 1905 ... 9,870 97,654 93,845 23 33,908 660 25

Même époque 1904 ... 13,178 54,116 129 43,182 155,593 660 25

Stocks au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebe —

Stocks au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebe —

N.B.—L'année pour les Bles et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Maïs le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars

MAIS

Arrivages EXPORTATIONS STOCK

Cette semaine ... 101 690 2,137 22 2,157 235,257 660

Même semaine 1904 ... 538 2,709 20 3 581 235,257 119

A partir de 1 Av. 1905 ... 9,870 97,654 93,845 23 33,908 660 25

Même époque 1904 ... 13,178 54,116 129 43,182 155,593 660 25

Stocks au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebe —

Stocks au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebe —

WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails

from Monday, 19th, to Sunday, 24th September, 1905.

(NOTE DATES INDICATED.)

COUNTRIES MAIL PACKETS ROUTES

BRITISH PORT SAID & BRINDISI

MONDAY 8.00 a.m. Sun. 17 8.00 p.m. Wednes.

RUSSIAN

GERMAN NAPLES

WEDNESDAY 1 p.m. noon Mon. 7

AMERICA & WEST

ITALIAN MESSINA